

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

What a weighty weapon is ridicule! So much fun has been poked at the Chicago University spelling reformers that they have decided not to spell through the thorough trough, through thru and other words to match.

If McKinley came to Charleston to help the citizens celebrate the 125th anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill it might be as good a thing for McKinley as for anybody. The patriotic string is a great one to play upon in these days of ancestor-worshipping societies.

The editors of the New York monthly, The Smart Set, would seem to be a society for the encouragement of satire. They offer \$1000 for the best satirical story of society, and \$500 for the best satire in verse. If it were Boston now, Mr. Arlo Bates might take a hand.

No, let's not make Good Friday a holiday. If it were to be anything it should be a holiday, but since that isn't obtainable through legislation, let us continue to go to church before or after our day's work is done, and keep bicycle races, baseball matches and all those other things which seem to be synonymous with the meridian holiday for a time when they will jar on nobody. If another holiday is wanted why not take Emancipation Day?

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's suggestion before the Animal Rescue League, that there should be pens in the schools for the purpose of making children more humane, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Still it is interesting to learn that the venerable preacher shelters fifteen cats under his piazza, if only to remark that we know a sweet old lady whose late husband is always out to members of the feline species, and who counts eight cats among the regular indoor habitation of her not-too-spacious home.

Hon. Roger Wolcott doesn't care to serve on the Philippine board, but he hasn't refused to consider a chance to go to Congress. If he is indeed willing to make the run, he can, it is believed, easily secure an election in the tenth or Boston south district, notwithstanding that under normal conditions the district is Democratic by at least three thousand votes. The fact that Mr. Wolcott has a summer home in Milton would obviate the "residence" difficulty, and certainly the district would be open to congratulations in having as its representative in Washington such a graceful, high-minded and experienced politician as ex-Governor Wolcott.

Judge William Howard Taft President McKinley may be said to have fixed upon an excellent man to be the first governor of the Philippines. The appointee was a Yale man in the class of '78, and he was very popular in college before he became prominent, as well as popular, in public life. He has been a judge of the superior court in Cincinnati, United States solicitor general, a judge in the United States Circuit Court and a professor in the Cincinnati Law School. Judge Taft is a scholarly man and possesses great executive ability. It is interesting to know that he was prominently mentioned at the time President Dwight resigned in connection with the presidency of Yale. But fate seems to have ordained that he should govern the Philippines instead of the undergraduates at New Haven.

The residents at Clarendon Hills have some pretty strong feelings on the subject of bill-boards. They even propose to boycott the articles advertised on some particularly objectionable ones in their vicinity. All this is perfectly justifiable, and if more suburbanites took the matter in hand, riding back and forth from town would be a far more pleasant matter than it is at present. While on the subject of bill-boards, it is in order to remark that this year we owe it to ourselves to see that the movement to prevent the disfigurement of our parks and highways by the display of huge advertisements in their immediate vicinity receives the support it has never yet had from our legislators. We in Massachusetts have spent a great many millions of dollars on our park system. Let us now spend some time, energy and will power in its protection.

An esteemed correspondent from Indiana urges the greater use of clover chaff and chopped clover as partial food for hogs. But he also advises not to use it in large quantities, and sensibly adds that it is better if wheat bran or middlings are wet and mixed with it. Clover alone is too bulky in proportion to its nutriment for the hog, which has less stomach than any other domestic animal in proportion to its weight. If it is fed too much bulky food the pig must either grow thin from lack of nutriment or its stomach will become larger. This often happens where pigs are fed exclusively on corn. There is no growth of the bone and muscle, and while the pig fattens it remains short and "pudgy." Some of the best farmers remedy this by making a feed of hot water with wheat middlings. Or, experience with pigs is that if the middlings and the coarser bran are fed together, most of the bran will be left in the trough uneaten.

On every stony farm the farmer's first impulse in clearing the surface of surplus stones is to put them where they will be most "out of the way." This usually means piling them around trees. But if the tree is a valuable one this policy works badly and the tree soon dies. The reason is plain. Some portion of the tree roots need light and air. If only a few stones are used the roots gradually grow up near to the surface, which is moist from the rains that find no difficulty in reaching the ground through the stones. But when severe cold comes the frost goes down also, and as roots are always porous, when they freeze the cells in the root burst and that ends the tree. The only kinds of trees that can have stone piled around them without injury are those that are so deeply rooted that roots reach down to the underground currents of water, which never freezes. But it is bad practice to pile stones around trees, anyway, as stone piled around trees interferes with chopping. If stone are not too plentiful burying them in a deep pit and covering with three feet or more of soil is the best way to get rid of them. Some of the ditching machines worked by horse power will dig trenches, and the loose stones piled in them will serve as under-drains if the outlet is kept open at the lower end.

Several very good reasons why our schools should be ruled by a commission, rather

than at the hands of a heterogeneous body of citizens, were advanced at Tuesday's meeting of the Public School Association by our leading educator, the president of Harvard University. The creation of great public works by a commission means, in the first place, it was pointed out that honorable men are obtained by appointment to serve the community; in the next place it means that the commissions are small in size, from three to seven in number, meeting as a rule in private, where the men know each other absolutely well, and there is no talking for the public ear. The wise method of pressing toward the much-needed reform was shown to be the application of just this system to our schools in Boston. A small appointed board of perhaps seven members, having a superintendent of schools as its chief executive and a business agent as second in rank, would certainly seem competent to deal wisely and well with our school problems. Last year half the candidates of the Public School Association were elected and half defeated. This of itself indicates that if the needed reform is to come in our schools the intelligent public must promptly abandon its indifferent attitude and pull all together towards a better and healthier condition of things.

It seems likely at this writing that the political contest in Kentucky will be settled peacefully and without the resort to arms that was threatened a few days ago. Rough and ready as many in Kentucky are at shooting their opponents in private quarrels, there are on both sides enough patriotic men to prevent the present difficulties between rival factions from degenerating into civil war. Kentucky had enough of that during the civil war. It was a border State, and members of the same family took opposite sides in that contest. It has always been a border State, and was called the "dark and bloody ground" in our Revolutionary war. Even before that time the native Indians had given that name to the territory south of the Ohio river, where the tribes from the Gulf long repelled the invasion of the five nations who lived in the lake region south of Lake Ontario. One of these Southern tribes, the Tascoraras, was conquered by the Iroquois and incorporated with them. The confederation was the earliest on this continent, and the Iroquois confederacy was, thereafter known as the Six Nations.

The British government has agreed to the abrogation of a treaty concluded years ago, under which it with the United States were to have joint control of any canal constructed by either party through the Isthmus of Panama. This is a timely concession, and is made without the demand for any equivalent. The treaty is one that should never have been made. It is plainly in conflict with the Monroe doctrine, giving, as it assumed to do, equal rights in a canal connecting the Pacific with the Gulf of Mexico. That the highway which our interests both on Atlantic and Pacific require that this government should control exclusively. It is probable, however, that Great Britain will not be a loser by this concession. In times of peace the canal will be open to the vessels of all nations, as the Suez Canal is. Only in war this government will claim the right to exclude hostile vessels from going through to either the Atlantic or Pacific where they might attack the cities along our coast. While the canal is being constructed and after it is completed, some of our best vessels will be needed to guard the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. Porto Rico and the ports in Florida and Cuba will come useful then.

The British Parliament has voted by 352 to 139 to sustain the government in the prosecution of the war in South Africa. In this more than two-thirds majority are many of the leading liberal opponents of the present ministry, who see clearly that to prosecute the war is a successful conclusion is now the only course which Great Britain can take without endangering the empire. So far its military operations have been failures. But this is due to inability to use the large forces already in the field. In most of the battles British troops have attacked the Boers' entrenched positions, with only a few thousand more men than they fought with. There is now in the field a British force of 210,000 men. If it could be concentrated this is enough to overcome the advantage which the Boers' entrenched positions have thus far given the Boers. But the vote of Parliament means that another army of 90,000 men will be sent to the front. With 300,000 men under his command General Roberts and General Kitchener will have enough to crush the Boers, whose force cannot easily be increased. The war is a terrible one, especially in its loss of life. Let us hope that it will be ended as quickly as possible.

The new Philippine commission has been selected by President McKinley. It will include Prof. Dean C. Worcester and Col. Charles Denby, both of whom served on the old commission, and Judge William H. Taft of Cincinnati, O., who will be its president, and will after it has concluded its labors be made the first United States civil governor of the new territory. Judge Taft is 43 years old, and is well liked in Ohio. He was the son of Judge Alonzo Taft, who was governor of Ohio 30 years ago, and was afterwards appointed attorney general by General Grant. He was made a judge of the district court of Ohio by President Hayes, as his son was made judge of the same court by President Harrison. Judge Taft is now only 43 years old, and for his years has had a valuable judicial experience that especially fits him for the difficult duties that the commission will have to deal with. It will set up local governments among the Filipinos that will undoubtedly be ratified by Congress. It will be really the organization of civil government among a people who have never had it. For this both legal learning and trained judicial mind are needed.

One of the fruits that should be more generally grown than it is, is the quince, which is nearly always in good demand for canning and sells at good prices. Quinces are not so dear as they were years ago, when they were held as a monopoly by farmers. In certain areas, owing to the belief that this tree was easily killed by severe cold weather. This was the fact until it was found that this winter killing was due to freezing of the roots. Quince roots run near the surface, and even when the soil only freezes a few inches deep, that freezing is enough to destroy the tree. The best remedy is to dig a trench around the tree, and fill it with straw or manure, and the tree cannot be saved. It was once thought that quince trees need low, wet ground, mainly because snow lies here when it will not on high land unless protected. Where quince trees are planted on

high and dry soil it should be somewhat near a fence, so that snow may bank up against it and protect the tree. This snow protection exposes the quince to be injured by mice, and if a deep bank forms around the tree it will break down the limbs by crushing them to the earth. Probably the best protection around a quince orchard is a row of evergreens, whose branches are so near the ground that the snow will not drift under them. On dry soil the quince roots grow deeper into the soil and will stand pretty deep freezing without being injured.

Southern Negroes Going West.
The colored people in some of the older Southern States are taking practical means to better their condition, and at the same time solve the race problem, by migrating to the States of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. All of these have now a large negro population, and in some of them negroes are a majority. In all of these newer States there is a great demand for labor to work land that is more fertile than is usual in States longer under cultivation, and which yet can be bought for a few dollars per acre. The railroad companies are doing their best to induce both colored people and whites who have nothing to go to where they are sure of work at a better and the wages look good, and Carolina farmers can afford, and where every hard worker can, if he chooses, soon become possessed of a small farm of his own. As many as 10,000 work colored men have left Georgia for Mississippi, and there is alarm in the older States lest its valuable working population shall leave the planters unable to care for their crops. The Legislature of Georgia some time ago passed a law requiring a license for any colored man, woman or child, and for violation of this law R. A. Williams has been arrested and is now undergoing trial at Atlanta.

Yet this movement of negroes from the States where their labor is least valuable dates back to slavery times before the civil war. But then the black man was held as a chattel and was sold, his supposed value remaining in the State. It is strange, indeed, that the black man as a human master should be as much right to go out of the State as he had as a slave. Mr. Williams, if beaten in the State courts, will make an appeal to the Federal Judiciary, and have the constitutionality of the Georgia license law decided, even if the Supreme Court has to pass upon it. The law is really in restraint of commerce between the States, and this is beyond the jurisdiction of the Legislature of any State. Besides, the work which Mr. Williams has been doing is a direct benefit, as all commoners should be, both to the States whence the negroes come and to those they emigrate to. It takes from the older States a class of population that cannot there get paying work, and removes it to where work is plenty for everybody willing to do it. Most of the outrages complained of are from the older States, where there is a large idle population, both colored and white. Remove these, and set them where they will find work, and the outrages on both sides will cease.

We believe that this freedom of movement, together with the educational work which the colored people are receiving through the Tuskegee Institute, will do more to settle the race problem than will anything else. In the small States of the South there is a large colored population, proportionately to the whole, than in any other Southern State. There are and have been too many negroes in the State. If they cannot get paying work, they acquire bad habits and are led into every kind of crime. There is work for the poor whites who want to work in the factories employed in making the machinery of the cotton, but race prejudices has in most places excluded the colored people from this kind of work. For the colored people of the older States emigration to places where they will have a better chance or such education as will enable them to do skilled work in which the color prejudice will not be a bar is the only resource.

Taking the whole South together, it has a great lack of labor, and if the colored people are to be of any use to the South, they should leave it would be badly off indeed. Sensible Southern people know this. When a few years ago there was a colored exodus to the State of Kansas, the States whose labor was leaving tried every means to keep them. But Kansas was too cold for the negro, and after a year or two most of those who sought homes in Kansas went back to the States from which they came. The success which these first colored settlers of Texas met with that has induced this later emigration, though it finds a better field now in Mississippi and Arkansas than in the Lone Star State.

An old song recites a fact in human nature the line,
"Blessing's brighten as they take their flight."
So long as there are more colored people in a locality than can find employment, so long they will be despised and oppressed. Whenever the labor that they can do is in demand and the supply is reduced, they can command good wages and receive good treatment.
It is quite likely that within 20 to 30 years most of the colored people now living in the South will find their homes in States that border on the Gulf of Mexico. There is already a large and increasing colored population in Florida. It is not certain yet whether Northern immigration to that State will prevent Florida from becoming a part of the black belt. Many more of the Southern negroes will go to the islands which Spain lost in the West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico. A considerable part of the Cuban insurgents are of mixed race, and there is in Cuba and Porto Rico less social prejudice to contend against than in States where the whites are Anglo Saxons, rather than of French or Spanish descent.

The Twentieth Century.
Permit me to make one more turn of this century wheel. Suppose a child born on the first day of January, 1800. It now is, on the first day of January, 1900, one year old. On the first day of January, 1810, he would be 10 years old, and on the first day of January, 1820, he would be 20 years old. Also, these dates would commence the last half of his century of existence. The first day of January, 1890, he would be 90 years old, and one year later, on the first day of January, 1900, he would be 100 years old.
Now, if he were to be told why on that day, he would not commence his second century of existence. Now, if you go back to the first day of the first century and follow it through, you will run up against the same stumbling post. Now, if a child would not commence his second century on that date, I should be told why and if it applies to a child why not to a nation? If a nation goes to war with a nation, it is born before the time will begin to move with it.
It does not satisfy the inquiring mind to say one must live through this year before you commence the second century. The first half of the century commenced on the

first day of the year; why not the last day? I wish some one would explain the matter satisfactorily to me, for I am wholly unable to understand why we are not now living in the twentieth century.

REBECCA EMMERSON

Rehoboth, Vt.

The Land of the Pilgrims.

The dinner of the National Croquet Association, which occurred at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on Friday, was an event of considerable importance. The governors of New York and New Jersey were invited guests, and also the mayor of the city of New York, besides several members of Congress. Among the speakers were Samuel L. Powers, E. Q. of Boston, who is prominently mentioned as the successor to Congressman Sprague in the 11th district of Massachusetts. Mr. Powers is one of our best after-dinner speakers, and his address on "The Land of the Pilgrims" upon this occasion was masterly in its eloquence. The closing part of this speech will stir the hearts of all true sons of New England.

"We of Massachusetts appreciate and admire the growing commercial supremacy of this great metropolis. The centralized power of wealth is with you. You control the great lines of transportation and the great combinations of capital. Four men of affairs are able, vigorous, progressive. No one can measure or even estimate the tremendous influence which the city of New York is to exercise upon the commercial world in the century that is before us. But the people of Massachusetts are not envious of your great wealth. We are all Americans. We love the same nation and the same flag. Our ancestors fought for liberty at Lexington, at Concord, at Bunker Hill, and at Ticonderoga, at Saratoga and at White Plains. New York and Massachusetts stood shoulder to shoulder in the great war for the preservation of the union of the States, and today their sons are fighting under the same flag on those far-away islands in the Pacific."

"Massachusetts is proud and justly so that her soil is the 'Land of the Pilgrims.' It was on her shores that the first English colonies in pursuit of religious and civil liberty first landed. It was in the cabin of the Mayflower, at anchor in Massachusetts Bay, that the first republican constitution of the New World was drawn up and signed. It was in the soil of Plymouth that the seeds of liberty were first planted and nurtured. There it was that began the heroic age of American history. Fifty of the one hundred emigrants landed in December, but before the return of spring, but in April, when the Mayflower was ready to return to old England, there was not a survivor of that little remnant of a colony that desired to return. The sublime and transcendent heroism of what love of liberty will endure, and of the character of the men and women who were to determine the destiny of a nation, is in a measure the destiny of an unborn nation."

"But after all and beyond all it is the fame and the glory of the nation in which both New York and Massachusetts have an equal and common heritage. They made lasting sacrifices of blood and treasure to secure national independence; they did their full part in resisting the encroachments of the crown, and when independence was declared they furnished able and conscientious men to work out the intricate problems of a free and representative government."

Farm Hints for February.

MORE LIGHT FOR FOWLS.
The unusually clear weather during nearly the whole of December and the greater part of January started hens to laying earlier than usual, and the price of eggs came down. Eggs have been cheaper this winter than usual, not because so many were held over from last summer, but from the greater natural production of eggs under the new conditions which this season has furnished. It is problematical whether the coming months will be as favorable for egg production as January has been, except that the days are fast lengthening, and if windows are kept clear from ice and snow the fowls will be fewer hours on their roosts, and will take more of the exercise that they need to keep in good health and vigor. It will pay to take extra pains to get fowls down from their roosts from this time on. Give them some whole small grain, wheat or corn, scattered it among oat straw, so that they will be obliged to do a good deal of work to get their breakfast. Do not feed corn, except a few grains, so as to make them work all the harder. If they eat up the corn and then go back to the oat straw they have given too much.

MAKING HIFFERS GENTLE.
Much of the work in making a heifer into a cow should be done the winter before she drops her first calf. She should be handled much, rubbing with the curry comb along the backbone and with the hand and brush around the udder and teats. If this last is done while the backbone is being curried, the heifer, however wild, will seldom kick, and can thus be brought quickly into subjection. It is far better to do this now before the heifer's bag begins to swell with milk. The teats should be gently brushed and handled so as to draw more blood to them and increase their size. All through the heifer's first year of being milked there is a great increase in the size of her teats. Most of this is due to the handling that milking requires. This is just as effective if done while the heifer does not give milk, and is probably more effective, for the blood of the udder being kept in motion by the rubbing, the milk is sent down so long as growth of any part of the body continues.

THE USE OF HOTBEDS.
The hotbed should have been made last month. If it were some of the more hardy kinds of vegetable seeds can be planted in it some time during February, as by this time the first fermentation of the manure will have passed off, leaving only a gentle heat which will not injure the young plants when they appear above ground. The most common danger in growing plants in hotbeds is that they will "damp off" or wilt when exposed to sudden changes of temperature. Hence having it too hot when the outside weather is cold is more dangerous than to keep it at 60° to 65°, which is sufficient to insure against freezing. It does not require absolute freezing to kill

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most plants that have been grown under very high temperature. Hence on sunny days the ash should be raised a little, so as to let some fresh air come in. This is always necessary for some time before the plants are to be set in open ground. But, considering the danger of "damping off" or drying from sudden chill in the hotbed, this letting in fresh air to make the plants more hardy had better be continued from the time the plants are up, if the outside weather is not too cold.

UTILIZING THE ALKALINE.
Although there has been but little snow in the city of Boston there is considerable depth in the northern parts of New England, and good sleighing is reported by correspondents from New York State. Advantages should be taken of this run of sleighing to do team work in stocking the farms and houses with many articles that are needed in the coming season. If fertilizers are used by them now and stored where they cannot get wet. Two tons could be drawn on a sleigh by a team that would not carry half that weight on a wagon loaded with manure. The sleigh can be both loaded and unloaded more easily than a wagon.

CARE OF BREEDING EWES.
The fleece of a breeding ewe is not so good as that of a wether for two reasons. One is that she is likely at times to have fever which takes up the oil that naturally comes from the skin, and keeps the fleece always moist or rather oily. For this reason breeding ewes should have roots or other laxative food. But for the fact that sheep are always dirty about eating what is matted and breathed upon,ilage would be an ideal winter feed as a part of their ration. But corn silage is difficult in the nitrogen and mineral elements that go to produce wool. These are also precisely what are needed in building up the frame and wool of the unborn lamb, for a lamb is always, in our northern climates, born with some wool as its covering. If dry wheat bran is mixed with silage it will to some extent dry it, and will, besides, supply to the silage what it needs as a feed to produce either wool or the body of a lamb. It will be eaten with much less waste than silage alone. Sheep are very fond of dry bran, and enough can be given with silage to allow it to be eaten in moderate quantities without "muzzling." The flavor of the bran will disguise the taste of quite sour silage, so that some of it can be eaten daily without waste. Where wheat bran is fed straw can be substituted for hay, though some clover should be kept for the time when the lambs are to be dropped. Clover is much better feed for sheep than any other vegetable, and when straw is fed it will make cows go dry, no matter what else may be fed with it.

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Deaths.
In Belmont, Thomas C. Morton, Jan. 29, 74. Mr. Morton was born July 18, 1826, and came to West Cambridge, now Arlington, and worked for the late Warren Rawson, Sr., and also for the late George Hill. In 1858, he purchased part of the late George Hill farm half way up Arlington Heights, near the boundary between Arlington and Belmont, where he has ever since resided. He never sought public office, but attended strictly to the duties of his farm and household. He was a regular subscriber to the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN for upwards of 30 years. Mr. Morton was a widower, his wife having died many years ago. Two sons survive him, Edward F. Morton, who resides on a part of the home farm purchased of his father, and Alfred M. Morton, who lives at the home place in Arlington.

BOSTON
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New Ham...
Farwell, 40...
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F. R. Combs...
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w. 20; B. C...
Glimmer, 25...
D. Lewis, 3...
Brighton...
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cattle, 12...
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ing and in the way of the Jews. It is closer

thirty defeat the Hebrews and a thirteenth month of thirty days every third year, but even then the days are still thirty days behind solar time. The earth's rotation is such that the earth completes one journey round the sun in 365 days five hours forty-eight minutes and forty-nine seconds long. The sidereal year, the time required for the earth to travel round the sun, and the tropical year, the time with respect to the return to the same season, differ by 20 minutes and a given fixed day is 365 days; six hours and five minutes nine seconds. The anomalistic year, the period in which the earth revolves once from perihelion to perihelion, is 365 days 15 hours 31 minutes 56 seconds. The time from perihelion to perihelion again. This year consists of 365 days 15 hours 31 minutes 56 seconds.

WHERE AND WHERE WAS SIR EDWARD S. BARNARD, A TUTOR OF THE GREEN DEGREE COURSE, IN THE "BATTLE OF THE WORLD" HOOD?

WHERE DID HE DIE? (3) ACCORD-

AVE BATTLE," HOW MANY HAVE BEEN
UGH, AND WHAT ARE THEY SINCE WATER-

WALLACE, editor of *The Western Cavalier*, was born in 1862, was born in 1812 at Hoxley in Kent, England, where his father was a land agent. He died Jan. 27, 1878. The fifteen civil battles were: (1) The battle of Marston, 1134. (2) The battle of Merton, 1139. (3) The battle of Ardena, 1163. (4) The battle of the Metuara, 1168. (5) The victory of Arminius over the Roman legions under Claudius in 43. (6) The battle of Unalut, 461. (7) The battle of Turin, 728. (8) The battle of Hastings, 1066. (9) Joan of Arc's victory at Orleans, 1429. (10) The defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. (11) The battle of Blenheim, 1704. (12) The battle of the Clouds, 1713. (13) The victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777. (14) The battle of Vainoy, 1793. (15) The battle of Waterloo, 1815.

...There is no good in praying for anything
 that you will also do for it. — Thomas Merton

...Four things come not back—the spoken word, the sped arrow, the past life, the neglected promise.

...There is a transcendent power in example. We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.—Mme. Swetchine.

...I fell into the habit years ago of talking to myself. It became so natural that in all my open spaces I did it without thought.—Horace Bushnell.

...If you want to be miserable think about what you don't want, what you like—what respect people ought to think of you and what people think of you.—Charles Kingsley.

...Life strikes many an unneeded, prophetic little note. A word, a trivial happening, gives us a glimpse of the future, the thought of the future, the more or less resurrections of the war alone—

...A psalm which cultivates the spirit of attitude is a psalm which we ought often to

your strength would be increased. Gratitude is
born in a heart's wish that the time to count up
the good things of life should come soon.
"Man is no better than a leaf driven by the
winds until he has conquered his lonely duties.
This makes a man—the habit of confronting
the things in solitude, and chiefly the habit of
confronting the things that are filling the soul
with his strength."—John Piusford.
"There's no music in a 'rest' that I know
of, but there's the making of music in it. And
there's no music in the part of his life when
a melody, always taking a part of his strength
to encourage and fortitude; but patience is the finest
and worthiest part of fortitude, and the rarest,
too."—Sir Rn.

English and faint were weak. Yes, but our

This is the "good news of God," that in every man he sees something a great deal more important than the man's sinfulness. Sin clouds our view of ourselves; it does not obscure the Father's sight of his child. When a sense of his changeless goodness reaches us it is like a sunbeam; the good shines before it; sin is slain by love. And "if God so loves us we ought also to love one another."—Charles G. Ames.

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